

QA-249
Barbadoes Hall
Centreville vicinity
Private

mid-19th century

This large frame house is representative in overall form of a house type that was widely used on the Upper Eastern Shore in the mid-19th century. This particular house has traditionally been associated with a similar house nearby, the Stoney Duffey farm (QA-248). The exterior resemblance of these two buildings and their close proximity lend credence to the local tradition that they were built by the same man, but documentary evidence remains lacking. One unusual feature of this house is the "cross hall" plan, in which the stair hall stretches across the front facade, with two parlors to the rear.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Barbadoes Hall, Barbathos Hall

AND/OR COMMON

Claude Anthony Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

East side of Hibernia Road about 1/2 mile south of Md. Route 18

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

☒ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Doris A. Taylor, et al

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

c/o Claude B. Anthony, Jr., 205 Belvedere Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

☐ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21617

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: CWC 62

Folio #: 616

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland 21617

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

QA-249

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Claude Anthony farm is often referred to as Barbadoes Hall. Although the present house dates to the late 19th century, the farm evidently comprises the approximate location of a tract patented in 1664 by Christopher Thomas and known as Barbathos Hall. It is located on Hibernia Road, about one-half mile south of Maryland Route 18 and one mile west of Centreville.

The present house is a large frame structure facing Hibernia Road with a small frame addition to the rear. A frame meat house and several late 19th century barns lie to the east of the house. The house is three stories high and three bays wide, with a shallow pitched pyramidal roof surmounted by the base of a widow's walk. A one story porch stretches across the front (west) facade. The house is two rooms deep and there are two chimneys, both on the rear facade. The rear wing is frame, two stories high, two bays long, and one room deep.

The front entrance is in the center bay of the west facade. A double door with sidelights and transom is flanked by six-over-six windows on each side. There are three six-over-six windows on

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

the second floor and three three-over-three windows on the third floor. All windows have louvered wooden shutters secured with shell-pattern iron catches. Siding consists of plain horizontal weatherboards and beveled corner boards. The eaves project considerably, and are left open, with the rafter ends exposed and rounded at the butt ends. The third floor windows are tucked in directly below the eaves and are therefore partially shaded at all times. Most likely the widow's walk had a railing, but decoration is now confined to simple brackets applied to the fascia board. The roof is asphalt shingle.

The north facade has a door in the west bay and a six-over-six window in the east bay on the first floor, two six-over-six windows on the second floor and two three-over-three windows on the third floor.

The south facade is similar to the north facade, with the addition of two three-light cellar windows. A fieldstone foundation below the brick foundation is visible on this side.

The rear (east) facade is partially covered by the frame wing. This projects from the center of the rear facade and leaves room for one six-over-six window flanking the wing on the first and second floors,

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

and two three-over-three windows closely paired in the center on the third floor.

The frame wing is oriented toward the south, with a one story enclosed porch on that facade. There are two batten doors side by side in the center of the south wall flanked by a pair of six-over-six windows. On the second floor, there are two three-over-three windows.

The east gable of the wing is uninterrupted by openings. A small chimney is set flush with the wall. The back of this chimney is exposed for approximately five feet above ground level, and is corbeled out about three inches.

The north facade has a six-over-six window in the west bay and modern kitchen windows in the east bay on the first floor and two three-over-three windows on the second floor.

The wing rests on a brick and stone foundation. It is covered with asbestos shingle siding on every facade except the first floor on the south. Here the porch provides protection from the weather, and the early horizontal siding is left exposed. A wooden pump on the porch is still in working order. A trap door in the west end of the porch floor leads to a bulkhead entrance to a small cellar under the main house. The

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

roof of the wing is asphalt shingle; the eaves are boxed in but otherwise undecorated.

The interior of the main house has a very unusual plan, with a hall stretching across the front (or west) facade, and two rooms behind the hall. There are exterior doors at each end of the hall as well as the front entrance. The stair is located in the northwest corner of the hall, and crosses in front of one window on the west facade on the first floor and a window on both the west and north facade on the second floor. The stair has an open string carriage with very heavy turned walnut newels and slender turned ballusters. The stair ends are not decorated.

Single paneled doors provide access from the hall to the two rooms to the rear. These are also linked by a large doorway in the partition wall between the rooms. There are fireplaces on the center of the rear wall in each room, while a door to the left of the fireplace in the south room leads to the rear wing.

The second floor plan is similar to the first floor, but the south end of the hall is partitioned off to create a small unheated chamber. Both of the rear rooms are heated with fireplaces.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

The third floor plan is identical to the second floor, but only one room is fitted for a wood stove, the other two were apparently unheated. A steep ladder-stair in the hall leads up through two trap doors to the widow's walk.

There are two rooms on each floor in the rear wing. According to the mother of the present owner, the floor of the old kitchen (the east room on the first floor) was at one time dirt. Although it is now floored over, architectural evidence clearly supports this recollection. Both the exterior door and the present floor level are a full step lower than the west room and the exterior door to that part of the wing. The crawl space below the wing only extends below the west room, while a low foundation supports the east half of the building.

The room above the kitchen was said to have been used as servants quarters, and this also seems probable. The partition between the east and west rooms on the second floor does not appear to have ever had a door in it, and there are two stairways in the wing.

The west room is served by an enclosed winder stair in the southwest corner, while the east room is served by a steep ladder-stair in the southeast corner. The

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5 DESCRIPTION

east room was at one time partitioned longitudinally as well. Although the partition is gone, the wall can be traced by **scars** in the floor and ceiling. There is no evidence of a stove flue for either of these rooms, so they were apparently not heated. Of particular interest is the method of plastering used for the partition wall between the east and west room. Rough one-inch boards were nailed in a vertical position, leaving wide spaces between each board. Lathing was then nailed to the west face of the boards and the wall was plastered. On the east side, the plaster was only applied in the spaces between the vertical boards, also utilizing the back of the lathing.

Meat House

Directly to the east of the wing is an extremely interesting frame meat house. It is 12 feet square with a steep, 50-degree gable roof. The door is located in the center of the south gable, with a four-light window above the door in the upper gable. The exterior horizontal siding, box cornice, rakeboards, and door all date to the 20th century.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.6 DESCRIPTION

What is distinctly unusual about this building is the framing system employed. This consists of hewn and bit sawn log planks placed in a vertical position. They are widely spaced and mortised into horizontal sills and top plates. Corner posts are lacking, with vertical planks doubling as corner posts and lateral stability supplied by down-braces pegged into the planks. The ceiling joists are notched over the top plates and support a flat false plate. The rafter pairs rest on the false plate and are half-lapped and nailed at the ridge. The collar beams are half-lapped and nailed with machine nails.

The explanation for this unusual vertical plank framing system may be found in a close examination of the log planks. These were evidently reused from an earlier building constructed in the more common dovetailed plank form. The initials of an early owner or builder are visible on the face of one plank, and they are now in a vertical position, implying the plank was originally set horizontally. Confirming evidence includes holes bored laterally through some of the planks, and what was probably a window jamb on one plank. The holes are identical to those found at the center of

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.7 DESCRIPTION

each side wall in the log plank meat house at Cabin Neck (QA-204), and fragments of the original vertical stabilizing pegs protrude from several planks. The proposed dovetail notching is based on a plank in the rear wall, which retains part of a dovetail where it was refitted with a tenon for the second building. By measuring the distance from the center peg hole to the end of each plank, it is possible to determine that the earlier building was also approximately 12 feet square. Evidently one or more of the corners must have been badly deteriorated, and the building was rebuilt using this unusual form of vertical plank framing.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The large frame house on the Claude Anthony farm is representative in overall form of a house type that was widely used on the Upper Eastern Shore in the mid-19th century. This particular house has traditionally been associated with a similar house nearby, on the Stoney Duffey farm (QA-248). The exterior resemblance of these two buildings and their close proximity readily lend credence to the local tradition that they were built by the same man, but sufficient research has never been done to confirm or refute this. Closer inspection of the two houses immediately brings attention to one major difference. The Claude Anthony farm has an unusual "cross hall" plan, with paired chimneys on the rear facade serving two rooms on each floor, and the hall running across the front of the house. This is an extremely unusual and generally unsatisfactory

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

plan variation, as the hall wastes considerable living space and leaves the parlours and sleeping chambers on the north side of the building. By contrast, the Stoney Duffey farm has four corner chimneys and a center hall plan, a form equally unusual in this region but much more practical.

To the rear of the house is an old meat house that was evidently rebuilt using sawn log planks from an earlier dovetailed plank meathouse.

QA-249

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

11/15/78

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



QA-249
Claude Anthony Farm
(Barbadoes Hill)

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT





QA-249

Claude Anthony Farm
Centreville Vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1979 (MHT)
Front facade, from SW



QA-249

Claude Anthony Farm
Centreville Vicinity

Orlando Ridout V 1979 (MHT)
SE facade



QA-249

Claude Anthony Farm
Centreville Vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1979 (MHT)
View from north



QA-249

Claude Anthony Farm
Centreville Vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1979 (MHT)
Farm Building